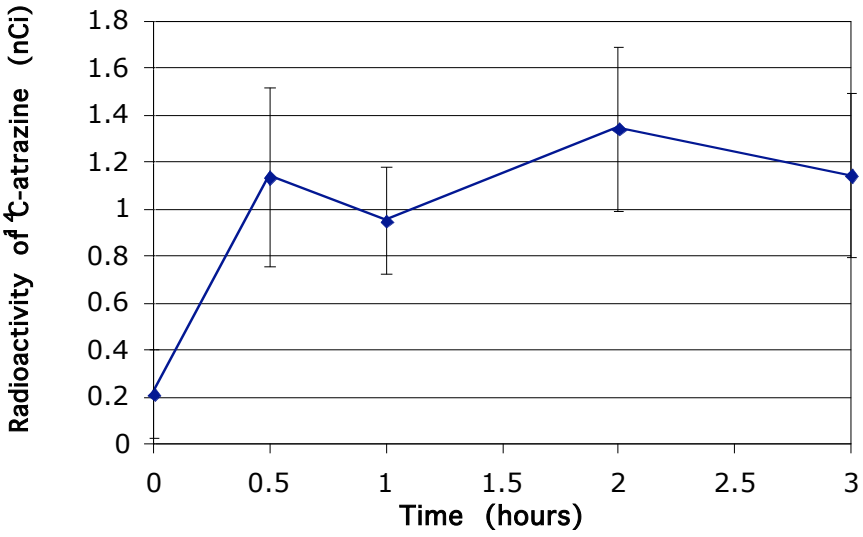
Supplemental Figure 1: Kinetics for binding of ^{14}C-ATR (1.0 ppm) to pituitary cells. To determine how long ATR takes to reach saturation binding to the pituitary cells, the binding of 1.0 ppm of ^{14}C-ATR to pituitary cells was monitored. Bars indicate standard error.

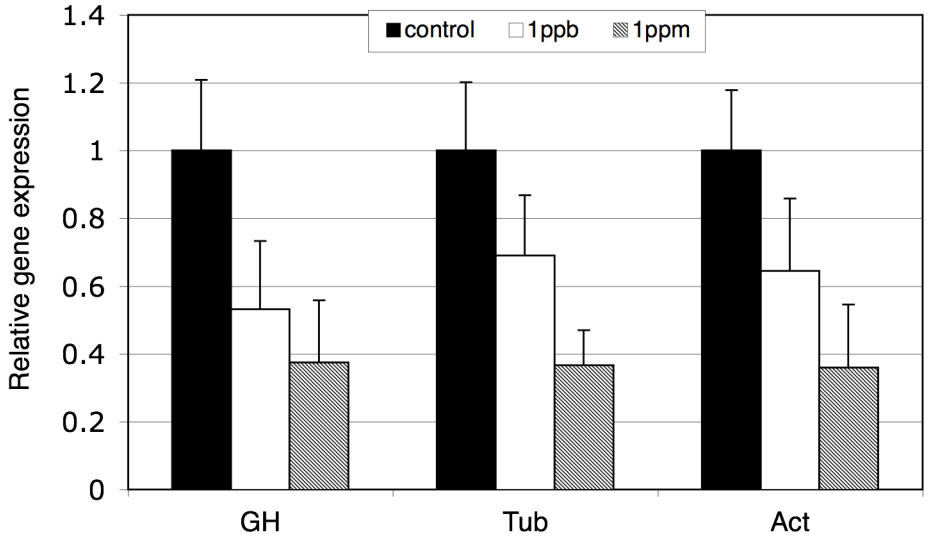
Supplemental Figure 2: The expression levels of growth hormone (*GH*), tubulin (*Tub*) and actin (*Act*) genes in postnatal rat pituitary cells treated with 1.0 ppb or 1.0 ppm ATR, or DMSO (control). The cells were harvested 72 h after treatment and gene expression was measured by RTqPCR. Data were normalized to *histone H3* mRNA. Bars indicate standard error.

Supplemental Figure 3: Immunofluorescent images of actin and β-III tubulin in pituitary cells from postnatal male rat. Actin (A) and β-III tubulin (B) microfilaments in pituitary cells treated with 1 ppm ATR. The arrows indicate the deterioration in the filament structure and organization of actin and tubulin filaments caused by ATR. Actin (C) and tubulin (D) microfilaments in untreated pituitary cells. Bar = 15 μm.

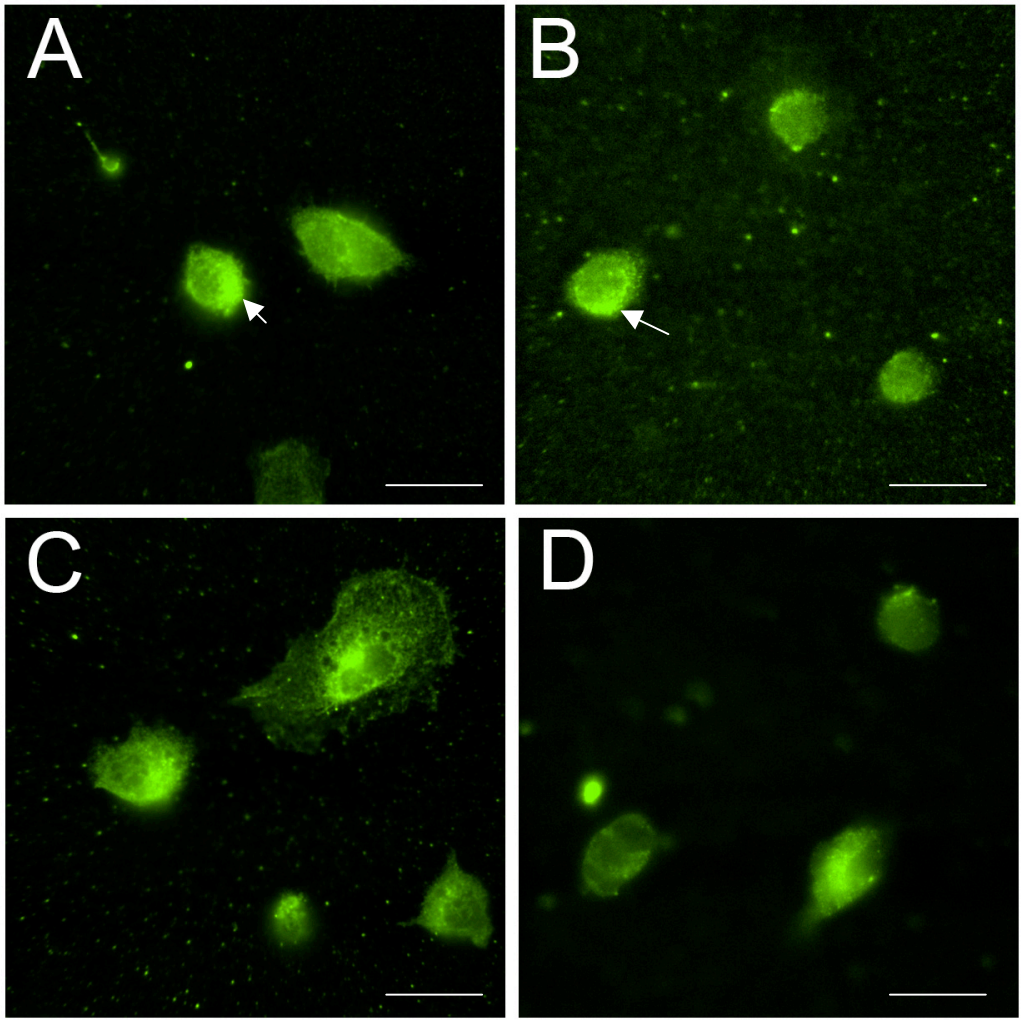
Supplemental Figure 4: Protein levels of GH were assayed in rat GH3 pituitary cell culture 2 hours after treatment with vehicle only (DMSO, lanes 1), histone antibodies (10 μl, lane 2), ACTHR antibodies (10 μl, lanes 3), ATR (1 ppm, lanes 4), 10 μl histone antibodies and 1ppm ATR (lane 5) and 10 μl ACTHR antibodies and 1ppm ATR (lane 6). β-tubulin protein was used as an internal loading control.



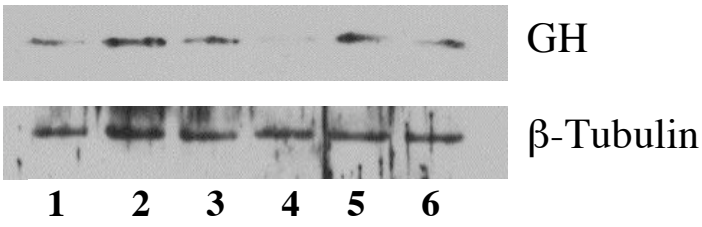
Supplemental Figure 1



Supplemental Figure 2



Supplemental Figure 3



Supplemental Figure 4